



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

mena which it presents at the time of flowering. *The female flowers appear floating on the surface, as if in anxious expectation of others which they are to fertilize. As if in obedience to their call, the male flowers, borne upon a long spiral stem, gradually rise from the bottom of the pond, unrolling the long flower-stalk, turn after turn, till they also reach the surface. Here they meet the first comers; they touch, and immediately begin to retreat once more to their dark homes beneath the waters, where they ripen their seed, and provide for new generations.*" P. 110: "Mount Lebanon separates the Holy Land from Syria, above whose loftiest mountains it towers. The range has the form of a horse-shoe, and measures not less than three thousand miles in length."

These are but specimens. The italics are ours.

26. *Erodium*, L'Her.—I had the good fortune to find *Erodium cicutarium*, L'Her., in full flower yesterday, at Poughkeepsie, near the Fall Kill Creek and the Hudson River R. R. There was a small patch of it a few inches square under a red cedar, *Juniperus Virginiana*, L. The ground looked to the south-west. Of course the plant was perfectly wild and taking care of itself successfully.

April 9, 1872.

JAMES HYATT.

27. *Marsilia quadrifolia*, L.—Found at Dallas, Dallas Co., Texas, July, 1870.

J. BOLL.

28. *Marsilia longipes*, n. sp., Austin.—About the size of *M. vestita*, H. & G., but more slender and much less hairy; sporocarp oblong-or ovate-lanceolate, about two and a half to three lines long by less than one line in thickness, continuous with the peduncle, which is an inch or more in length. Mixed with the specimens of *M. vestita* from the Herbarium of Dr. Gray, collected in Oregon, in 1871, by Elihu Hall.

C. F. A.

29. Maples.—March 12th, 1871, the Silver Maples in the streets of Brooklyn were in bloom. This year, the first appearance of flowers upon the same trees was April 5th, a difference of twenty-four days, so that our season is now about three or four weeks later than last year. It seems to be a general impression that the *Acer rubrum* blooms earlier than *A. dasycarpum*, but with us the latter is always ten days or two weeks the earlier.

The order of blooming is: 1. *A. dasycarpum*; 2. *A. rubrum*; 3. *A. platanoides*; 4. *A. saccharinum*; 5. *A. pseudo-platanus*.

J. S. M.

30. New Publications.—1. *Twenty-third Report of the Regents of the University on the New York State Cabinet of Natural History for the Year 1869: Report of the Botanist; Printed in advance of the Report: Albany, 1872; pp. 135, with six colored plates of Fungi.*—In this Report Mr. Peck makes another large and valuable contribution to the Flora of the State, especially the Cryptogamic, sixty-seven of the Fungi and one Alga being new to science. He gives a list of one hundred and twenty species growing on the exposed summit of Mt. Marcy; flowering plants, fifty; Club Mosses, three; Mosses, thirty-two; Liverworts, ten; Lichens, twenty-three; Fungi, two species; and adds: "The number of marsh plants growing at this